

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1908.

No. 2

## THAT FIVE-TO-FOUR DECISION

The Federal Employers' Liability Law, declares the Supreme Court, is unconstitutional; five Justices of the Court declaring it so and four holding that it is essentially constitutional. Such decisions do not tend to increase the respect and confidence which really ought to be reposed in the highest tribunal in the land. It is greatly to be regretted that decisions of such vital importance to so large a class of citizens have the appearance of chance—to the layman the constitutionality of acts of Congress might as well be left to the flip of a copper as to the Supreme Court, when, as in this case, the five Justices came to the conclusion by different lines of reasoning. The great mass of people in this country have virtually demanded that an employers' liability law should be placed on the statute books, and surely Congress has been long enough about it. One cannot help but wonder why such an act of Congress could not be submitted to the Supreme Court before its passage by the Congress, rather than to subject the different interests to the delay and expense attending on finding out its constitutionality after passage. We certainly cannot think that the learned Justices of the Supreme Court need to hear argument of attorneys in order to get points on which to base a decision, and it seems to us that is the only point against a pre-decision enactment.

Justice Moody wrote the dissenting opinion of the Court and noted just the point of unconstitutionality contended for by the majority as follows: "The judgment of the Court does not deny that it is within the power of Congress to provide a remedy for the injury or death of employes engaged in the conduct of territorial, interstate and foreign commerce. It rests upon the ground that this statute is unconstitutional, because it seeks to do more than that, and regulates the liability of employers while engaged in intrastate commerce or in manufacture." Mr. Justice Moody points to many, many cases extending from the foundation of our government to the present time in opposition to the conclusions of the majority and he avers that they cannot be regarded lightly, and if we follow them they lead us to the conclusion that the national power to regulate commerce is broad enough to regulate the employment, duties, obligations, liabilities and conduct of all persons engaged in commerce with respect to all which is comprehended in that commerce. And then he asks the question, "Upon what principle except this could this Court have twice enforced the safety appliance act, undisturbed by a doubt of its constitutionality?" And the logical deduction from this seems to us inevitable, for there is no express provision in that law that an employe injured by the failure of a railroad to comply with the law should be entitled to damages, but without doubt the liability of the railroad is implied. In that act section 8 abolished in part the doctrine of assumption of risk, by providing that the employe should "not be deemed to have assumed the risk" of the unlawful conditions. And commenting on this phase of the question, Justice Moody says: "If the statute now before us is beyond the constitutional power of Congress, surely the safety appliance act is also void, for there can be no distinction in principle between them. If Congress can create a liability to an injured employe for

the existence of conditions in certain mechanisms which he uses, by declaring those conditions unlawful, it may create the same liability for negligence of the agents and imperfections in the instruments used in the carrier's work; if it may change the common law rule of the assumption of risk of imperfect appliances, it may change the rule of the assumption of risk of a careless fellow-servant. I can conceive of no principle of constitutional law which enables us to say that the commerce clause authorizes Congress to fix upon the carrier a liability for an insufficient brake, but not for a defective rail, for the absence of automatic couplers, but not for the negligent order which brings trains into collision, for an insecure grab-iron, but not for a heedless switchman. Unless the cases on the safety appliance act are deemed to have been inadvertently decided, they seem to be conclusive of this branch of the case."

We fail to see wherein this reasoning is defective, and we fail also to see wherein it infringes on the rights and prerogatives of the States, for really that is the point feared by the majority decision. The press of the country is almost a unit in disfavor of the decision and we quote a few of such comments to show the shades of opinions expressed.

The New York Tribune believes, after a careful survey of the conflicting opinions, that a new employers' liability law can be drawn that will meet the ideas of a majority of the court, and so thinks the Philadelphia Record; but the Philadelphia Inquirer considers the wreck hopeless, and finds no reason "for supposing that the statute nullified could be amended in such a way as to meet the objections which have proved fatal to its validity." The New York Globe gives up the riddle and assures its readers that they have the "happy privilege of unrestricted speculation" on the puzzle.

"President Roosevelt is not in despair, however, the Washington correspondents report, and he is represented as framing a new bill, with the aid of Secretary Taft, Attorney-General Bonaparte, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will soon be sent to Congress with a special message urging its enactment. Senator Knox has already introduced a bill drawn to meet the objections of the Supreme Court, but he is said to be willing to withdraw it if the administration measure proves satisfactory.

"The law declared unconstitutional on January 6 was approved on June 11 last, and made common carriers engaged in interstate commerce liable for injuries to employes resulting from negligence of officers or employes or defects in equipment. Contributory negligence, if slight, should not bar recovery of damages, and all questions of contributory negligence were to be determined by the jury.

"The Court's decision was reached by the familiar vote of five to four, Justice White announcing the decision. Justice Day alone, however, coincided with Justice White's view. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer and Peckham agreed that the law was unconstitutional, but reached that conclusion by a different line of reasoning. Justice Moody held that the law was constitutional at all points, Justices Harlan and McKenna held that it was constitutional, but applied only to employes who were themselves engaged at the time in interstate com-

merce, and Justice Holmes read still a different dissenting opinion. Justice White intimated that the statute contained some provisions that were constitutional and others which were not, but held that they could not very well be separated, and thought the Court could not be expected to rewrite legislation. He pointed out that a law covering all the employes of a railroad doing interstate business would touch many clerks, shop hands, and others whose work is a matter of State concern and wholly independent of interstate commerce."

The National Labor Tribune (Pittsburg) takes this hopeful view:

"We have no doubt that in time we shall have a broad and comprehensive Federal employers' liability law which will cover not only common carriers, but employers of other classes. How long it will be until this stage in our federalistic tendency has been reached can not be foretold, but the past is an assurance that the day will come. In the meantime the fight for an adequate liability law to govern interstate railroads will go on. Justice White's opinion indicates a possibility of so amending the proposed law as to make it valid, and it is pleasant to note that Senator Knox of this State, had no sooner read the opinion and decree than he introduced into the Senate a bill which will meet and overcome objections of the court and pass muster. Mr. Knox's skill as a lawyer creates a presumption that any measure he draws up will meet all constitutional tests, and labor will give him full credit if he succeeds in wresting victory from the jaws of defeat by securing the enactment of an employers' liability bill which shall successfully run the Supreme Court gauntlet."

The Chicago Record-Herald also thinks some such legislation inevitable. It says:

"The laymen's view of the Supreme Court's decision will be that it fails to hold a proper balance in its interpretation of the scope of the interstate commerce clause. Under that clause Federal Judges issue injunctions protecting a railroad's business whenever interference with its interstate traffic is threatened. Should not, therefore, the laymen will ask, the same clause make possible the full protection of employes who are part of the time directly and always indirectly participating in interstate commerce?"

"It is of the greatest public importance that railroads be made liable for accidents to their employes due to any negligence or error of any of their officers, employes or agents, or due to defects of equipment. The best way to establish such responsibility is through a Federal law, for in this way alone can the responsibility be made uniform, as it should be. If Congress cannot accomplish all that is necessary by enacting a new law this winter it is to be hoped that in the course of time a more progressive spirit will enable the Supreme Court to clean away some of the cobwebs in which the confused arguments of the majority members were entangled in the recent decision, and that then a more consistent interpretation of the scope of the interstate commerce clause will be possible."

The New York Journal of Commerce, however, disapproves of such legislation, and declares that

(Continued on Page Five.)



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held February 21, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Garment Cutters, T. Cavanagh. Bookbinders, Ed. Shirley, Bernard Hassler. Molders, John Nolan, vice H. Pawlosky. Delegates seated.

At this time the Council considered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the San Francisco Labor Council that there is no adequate Weights and Measures law upon the statute books of the State of California to protect the purchaser; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Law and Legislative Committee of this Council be instructed to draft a bill remedying this evil, to be presented and urged for adoption by the next meeting of the Legislature of this State."

Moved that the resolution be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; carried.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From the Brotherhood of Bookbinders, with receipt and thanks for donation to the eight-hour movement. From Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, Mass., receipt and thanks for donation to the Cohen and Driscoll fund. From the Retail Clerks' Union, notifying the Council that its Executive Committee would be present next Monday evening to confer with the Council's committee. Referred to Executive Committee—From the Stationary Firemen, Local No. 86, relative to jurisdiction dispute with Engineers. Wage scale and agreement of the Water Workers' Union. From Hamilton, Ohio, requesting financial assistance in behalf of Paper Makers, Engineers and Firemen. Referred to Allied Printing Trades Council—Circular calling attention to unfair paper made by the Champion Coated Paper Co. Referred to Special Committee—From S. V. Costello, in relation to damage suits against the United Railroad Co. Referred to Secretary—From International Boilermakers No. 205, requesting permission to withdraw credentials which had been held in abeyance by the Council. Moved that the request be granted; carried. Referred to LABOR CLARION—From the eight-hour Committee representing Printing Trades Unions of Akron, Ohio, calling attention to the unfair Werner Publishing Co. From Arthur A. Hay, calling attention to the large number of men unemployed in Los Angeles, Cal. Communication from the Leader, requesting Council's approval to the proposed reduction in prices of tickets at the children's playground in Golden Gate Park. Moved that the Council indorse the reduction; carried. From Edward F. Moran, requesting information relative to hours and wages. Moved that the request be complied with; carried. From the Mayor's office, informing sub-committee that the matter in relation to fire-alarm boxes had been reviewed by him, and requesting committee to meet the chairman of the joint board of Police and Fire Commissioners.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Typographical—Have been officially notified that the assessment to aid the eight-hour movement in their craft will be discontinued on February 1st; battle has been waged for three years, and has cost their International \$4,000,000. Grocery Clerks—Have signed up 140 stores within the week and have received 42 applications. Retail Clerks—Business dull; are visiting local unions to agitate the demand for union card. Boilermakers No. 205—Business quiet. Milkers—Business quiet; still prosecuting the boycott on the Guadalupe Dairy; request unionists to look for their label on milk cans. Upholsterers—Business quiet; still agitating the boycott against the McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Still out in the Schmidt Lithographing Co.; firm cannot procure competent men; have information that they

have posted nine-hour notice in their establishment. Machinists—Business dull; will move into their new quarters on March 1st.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firm of Gillespie & Maxon, at 1833 Polk street, subject to the report of the Secretary. Secretary reported that in his judgment the difference between the union and the firm was possible of adjustment. Moved that the matter be held in abeyance; carried. The committee reported the following motion in relation to declaring the boycott on the Moraghan Oyster Co.: "Moved that the Secretary be instructed to consult the executive officers of the Waiters' and Cooks' unions, and settle existing controversy on the basis of restoring conditions existing before the lockout;" carried in committee. Moved that the application of the Waiters for a boycott on Moraghan Oyster Co. be granted; carried, 78 in favor and 15 against. The committee reported that it had instructed the Secretary to visit the barber shop at 38 East street, and attempt to settle the differences between the proprietor and the Barber Shop Porters, Brother Sabatino, of the Bootblacks' Union, to accompany him. Secretary reported that he felt that if the Business Agent of the Barber Shop Porters would call upon the proprietor, the porter would joint that union. The request of the Retail Clerks for the raising of the boycott on M. Hart & Co., was laid over; no committee from the union appearing. The committee recommends that the appeal for financial assistance from the Window Glass Workers be filed; concurred in. Secretary reported and read a communication from the Knights of the Royal Arch, in reference to the employment of white help in saloons and cafes. Moved that the communication be referred to the Janitors' Union, with the request that their Business Agent confer with the Secretary. Carried in committee. The Secretary then read the report to the Council, received from the Royal Arch. Moved that the Secretary be instructed to address a communication to the Royal Arch, informing them that their action was not satisfactory, and requesting that body to give them a decisive answer on this matter; otherwise the Council will take some action.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Reported that it was considering the application of Street Workers for affiliation.

LABEL COMMITTEE—Requested permission to hire a vehicle to deliver label calendars to headquarters of unions. Moved that the committee be empowered to proceed and incur that expense; carried.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—The Committee on Fire-alarm boxes reported that they had conferred with the chairman of the joint board of Police and Fire Commissioners, and that they believe that both sides would be given a chance to present statistical information on the question before any action of a final character was taken.

Brother Walsh, delegate to the Asiatic Exclusion League Convention, at Seattle, submitted a written report. Moved that the reading of the report be made a special order of business for 9 o'clock next Friday evening; carried.

General Strike Committee reported that the experts' statement of accounts had been placed in the hands of the printer; 1,000 copies had been ordered and would be distributed as soon as printed, to all organizations contributing; also that all moneys remaining in the fund (\$1,401.56) had been turned over to the Carmen; also reported that the committee had adjourned sine die.

RECEIPTS—Cigarmakers, \$18; Hackmen, \$12; Pattern Makers, \$4; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Undertakers, \$4; Bootblacks, \$4; Jewelry Workers, \$8; Retail Clerks, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$6; Ship Joiners, \$4; Tanners, \$2; Tailors, \$6; Sailmakers, \$2; Cracker Bakers, \$6; Ship Painters, \$4; Machine Hands, \$4; Janitors, \$4; Leather Workers, \$2; Refund on telephone bill,

Striking Effects in  
SPRING MILLINERY

Hundreds of new spring hats are here and ready for you—and they are all worthy of your inspection because of their individual attractiveness in design as well as lowness in price. Women are delighted with our showing this season. Every hat is a special value at any one of the following prices:

\$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$4.75 up to \$25

**Hale's**  
GOOD GOODS

979 to 987 Market—25 to 33 Sixth.

**J. J. Gildea & Co.**  
ALWAYS RELIABLE

**Clothiers  
Hatters  
Furnishers**

**STRICTLY ONE PRICE**

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**748 Market St., Cor. Grant Ave.**

**Jas. G. Maguire**

**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW**

Suite 612 Humboldt Bank Bldg.

**The Cream of All Beers  
YOSEMITE -:- LAGER**

**A Home Product and Best on Market**

**GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY  
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT**

BREWED BY

**ENTERPRISE  
BREWING CO.**

**San Francisco, Cal.**



\$2; Garment Cutters, \$6; Steam Fitters, \$4; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$2; Boatbuilders, \$4; Leo Michelson, on account Label Calendars, \$21.80. Total, \$141.80.

EXPENSES—Secretary \$30; stenographer, \$20; S. F. Call, 75 cents; Commercial Art Co., for engraving, \$62.56; Phoenix Photo Engraving Co., \$6.25; Janssen Lithographing and Label Co., \$490; Smith Premier Co., one roller, \$2. Total, \$611.56.

Adjourned at 11 p. m. Respectfully submitted,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadaloupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Moraghan Oyster Company.

### UNION PATTERNS.

Owing to the fact that many patterns on the market are the product of non-union labor, the most notorious of which are the Butterick productions, the following list of patterns, all of which are the product of union labor, is published for the benefit of all women's auxiliaries and wives of union men who appreciate the importance of their position as buyers for the household, and who support the principles of unionism by the purchase of union-made goods in all lines on which the label may be obtained:

McCall's.

Economy.

Home Pattern Co.

Paris Modes.

Pictorial Review.

Independent Peerless.

Union Dime.

### FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH? SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. \*\*\*

Dr. Van Vroom wants to examine your teeth. No charge for that. He does only high-grade work and charges one-half the fees of other first-class dentists. Sixth and Market. Hours 9 to 8 daily. \*\*\*

### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the Board meeting held February 25, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Mrs. M. K. Green was admitted to membership by initiation and Messrs. E. Dalmore, of Local No. 189, Stockton, and H. Harmon, of Local No. 306, Waco, were admitted on transfer. The applications for membership of Miss M. E. Randolph and A. Fox were laid over one week.

Mrs. G. Wendel has been reinstated to membership. Mr. F. W. Keksie, of Local No. 20, Denver, has resigned from membership, through withdrawal of transfer.

Dues for the first quarter of 1908, also death assessments Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are now due and payable before April 1, 1908, to Financial Secretary Arthur S. Morey, 68 Haight street. The death assessments—25 cents each—have been levied on account of the deaths of late members in good standing—W. H. Muller, L. A. Alvey, C. Schmitz and G. Walker, Sr., making the total amount payable for dues and assessments \$2.50 per member, members on transfer being exempt from payment of the assessments.

The Alameda County Branch, of Local No. 6, will hold a meeting on Thursday, March 5, 1908, at 11 a. m., in the branch headquarters, 908 Washington street, Oakland. As business of importance will be transacted, members are urged to attend.

Mention was made in the last issue of the LABOR CLARION of the favorable progress made to date by the resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Bartholdt of Missouri, proposing to prevent future competition of Government musicians with civilian professionals. Hon. Julius Kahn is a member of the House Committee on Labor, and the following telegram has been received from Mr. Kahn in answer to a request for his aid at the present time:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1908.

Secretary Musicians' Union, San Francisco:—I am on committee that reported bill favorably to prevent military bands from competing with civilian. Will certainly do all I can to enact it into law.

(Signed)

JULIUS KAHN.

### OKLAHOMA'S GOVERNOR DEMANDS LABEL.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma was elected to office by the union labor and farmer vote, and is proving his appreciation of those who supported him for office. The Governor says:

"Every piece of printing that comes into my office while I am Governor of this State and all printing done for any of the boards of which I am constitutionally a member will have the union label thereon. Any influence that I might have or can bring to bear on the State and county officers in this matter will be to have the union label attached thereto, and the same will be done in Oklahoma. When I was a candidate for Governor I secured my support from the union men and farmers of this State, and no outsider voted for me or rendered any support to any outsider in the matter of printing or anything else. I want to state right here that my motto will be that adopted by the typographical unions of the new State: 'Keep your money in the new State and call for the union label on all your printing.'"

### DRAWING

A knowledge of drawing is of inestimable value to any mechanic who wishes to advance. You can secure careful individual instruction in mechanical and architectural drawing by enrolling in the Evening School of Drawing. San Francisco Business College, 733 Fillmore st. \*\*\*

Ask for Penn's Banker and Penn's No. 1 Chewing. Union made.

Your Credit For An Irrigated Farm  
Is Good



The cream of the famous Glenn ranch is now on sale in 10 acre tracts. Now in grain and to be planted to alfalfa for the benefit of the purchaser. \$1.50 cash per acre and \$1.50 per month per acre is the only payment. Four years will give you the land. Get our "Home-finder." C. M. WOOSTER, 702 Market St.

When you take "Something" try

Old Gilt Edge  
Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

# Remember

that we carry a full line of UNION  
STAMPED SHOES at prices that  
are right.

## KNACKE'S

2334 MISSION, bet. 19th and 20th Sts.



This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City  
Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels.

Free Car Ticket.

For a refund of carfare present this coupon to any of our representatives at

## HUNTINGTON PARK

We have the LOCATION.

Our Terms.—Lots \$225.00 up. \$5.00 a month. \$25.00 deposit. No interest. No taxes. Free Improvements. Immediate possession. Free Insurance. Allowance made for sickness or loss of employment.

On Bay Shore Cut Off.

15 minutes. 5c fare.

To reach Huntington Park, take San Mateo car at Fifth and Market Streets, out Mission every 10 minutes. Don't get off until you reach Huntington Place.

For map, views, car tickets and full information write, phone, or call.

TUCKER CO., Owners of Huntington Park

Phone Franklin 2848.

106-108 Countryman Bldg., Van Ness at Ellis



### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The attendance at last Sunday's meeting of No. 21, while not a record breaker, was large, and the amount of business transacted was beyond all expectations, consequently an adjourned meeting which ordinarily would have been necessary was avoided. A strict attention to business, however, made it possible to clear the table of all pending matters.

An application for membership was received from Selina Seiler. W. L. Gordon and Clara M. Clark were elected to full membership on favorable recommendation of the committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported 34 traveling cards received during the month and 39 withdrawals.

An assessment of 1 per cent on the March earnings of active members was ordered for the relief of out-of-work members.

Official notice was received from the I. T. U. of the discontinuance of the eight-hour strike assessment with the month of February, together with notice of the beginning of collections of one-half of 1 per cent on account of the old age pension fund. The International per capita tax is also raised from 40 cents to 45 cents per month, the increase being applied to the maintenance of the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs.

The "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council was read to the members and a request made that copies of the same be procured from the columns of the LABOR CLARION for reference purposes.

The Entertainment Committee submitted a final financial statement of the receipts and expenditures of the annual picnic.

The delegates to the Labor Council and the Asiatic Exclusion League submitted written reports, which contained several matters of interest. The president was instructed to appoint a delegate to the Exclusion League, vice H. M. Alexander.

The action of the Executive Committee in preparing a ballot containing the names of aspirants for I. T. U. offices gave general satisfaction. It is conceded that this method is businesslike, at the same time affording each candidate equal opportunity to secure indorsement. The precedent thus established will no doubt be followed in the future. The vote follows: President—Lynch, 106; Hudspeth, 77. First Vice-President—Hays, 145; Reed, 37. Secretary-Treasurer—Bramwood, 101; Crowley, 83. Agent Union Printers' Home—Nichols, 167. Delegates to A. F. of L. (four)—McCullough, 165; Gottlob, 136; Morrison, 133; Stevenson, 108; Hayes, 103; Kennedy, 28; DeNedrey, 27; Eichhorn, 16; Fear, 2. Trustees Union Printers' Home (three)—Cooke, 135; McCaffery, 89; Shepard, 78; Bowen, 76; Armstrong, 63; Wilson, 33; McLaughlin, 24; Daniel, 17; Powell, 10.

The Committee on Sanitary Conditions in Composing-rooms made a progressive report.

A communication was received from the *Leader*, requesting indorsement of a proposition to reduce the charges now obtaining for use of the children's playgrounds at Golden Gate Park. The request was concurred in.

An appropriation of \$10 was made to assist the American Federation of Labor in the legal battle now on between that organization and the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

L. Michelson offered an amendment providing for a five day law in times of distress on account of dull business conditions. This amendment will be acted on at the March meeting.

An amendment to the local election law was passed. This amendment provides that the Secretary-Treasurer of the union shall cast the affirmative vote of the union for all candidates who may have no opposition. This will affect a great saving of time and some unnecessary expense on election day.

Various amendments to the newspaper and machine scale of prices were considered by the union sitting as a committee of the whole, W. J. White, chairman. The recommendations of the Executive

Committee regarding the proposed changes were concurred in by the committee of the whole and the increases provided for were adopted by the union, to become effective Sunday, May 3, 1908.

Important matters concerning the book and job scale will be made a special order of business immediately following initiation of candidates at the March meeting.

Jesse Newman, well known in Denver and other cities of the West, arrived here from Los Angeles last week.

### NON-UNION SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

The following has been issued by the Metal Trades Section of the United Trades and Labor Council of Cleveland, Ohio:

*To Organized Labor Everywhere*—GREETING: Your attention is again called to the unfairness of the Standard Sewing Machine Company of Cleveland, O. After all efforts to bring about a settlement had failed, this company was placed on the unfair list by the American Federation of Labor, the International Association of Machinists, and the Metal Polishers, Buffers, etc., and the United Trades and Labor Council of Cleveland.

On the 15th day of May, 1905, the members of the International Association of Machinists and Metal Polishers and Buffers, etc., employed by the Standard Sewing Machine Company, presented an agreement asking for the nine-hour day and a 10 per cent. increase in wages. Upon presenting the agreement the committeemen were at once discharged, and later on were informed that they would not be taken back unless they came back as individuals and would apologize for daring to hand in the agreement, and, furthermore, that the Standard Sewing Machine Company would have nothing to do with a labor union.

You will notice that this fight has been on for over two years and not one man who struck in defense of his union has gone back to work for this company, although a number of them had given the best years of their life in the employ of this company and owing to their age have had a hard time getting employment elsewhere.

The Metal Trades Section of the United Trades and Labor Council of Cuyahoga have decided that such heroism deserves recognition, and that they would assist the Machinists and Polishers, Buffers, etc., to wage with renewed vigor the campaign they have been waging against this company.

Fellow Unionist, will you help us to bring this company to realize that the mechanic has the same right to organize as the manufacturer, and that the day has come that the trade unionist must be recognized? We believe you will. Then do not lay this appeal aside, but have the same read at several meetings, and also have a committee appointed to wait upon the different agents in your city and have them refuse to handle the machines manufactured by this company. We are not asking for financial aid, but simply your moral support in teaching this company a lesson they will not soon forget. Remember that an injury to one is the concern of all and by united efforts we can bring speedy results; otherwise the struggle may be continued indefinitely.

Thanking you for your support in the past and trusting you will grant it to us in the future, we remain, fraternally,

DAN JAMERSON, President.

ALBERT BRUCK, Secretary.

The following machines are made by the Standard Sewing Machine Company:

All rotary machines, both for family and factory use, bearing their names, and vibrator sewing machines, Paragon, Kensington, Arlington, Arlington Gem, Norwood, Family Gem, Black Diamond, Our Very Best, Fashion, Metropolitan, International, Majestic, Superior, Favorite, Westlake, Perfection, El Corea, New Howe, Perla de la Casa, Imperial, Two in One Standard, High Arm Philadelphia Machine, Improved Faultless, Eliza, Raiz, Family Queen, Ball Bearing, Swift, Arnold. Also manufacture the Standard Computing Cheese Cutter for the Sutherland & Dow Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.



**Charles Lyons**  
**LONDON TAILOR**

BACK ON MARKET STREET

## OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT of Fall and Winter

Mr. Lyons invites his friends and the public generally to visit his new store, 771 Market St., and to inspect the finest line of Fall and Winter Cloths that has ever been displayed on the Pacific Coast. These goods range in price—for Suitings made to order, \$20 and up. Overcoats, from \$20 up and Trousers from \$5.50 up. The same lines may be found at all of Charles Lyons' stores. Please note the address.

### NEW DOWN TOWN STORE

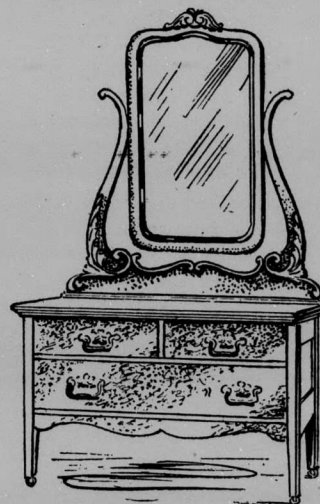
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## THAT FIVE-TO-FOUR DECISION.

(Continued from Page One)

State liability laws ought to be as good for railroad employes as for factory employes.

"What effect will this decision have on the general movement for Federal control of business through the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution? The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks the decision of the court is cheering to those who are trying to resist the revolutionary ideas of Mr. Roosevelt. And the Washington *Herald* remarks:

"We judge that the reasoning of the majority opinion will apply with equal force to the law passed at the last session of Congress at the request of the President regulating hours of labor of railroad employes. At all events, one of the objections raised to that law while under discussion in Congress was that it would affect railroads engaged in intrastate commerce equally with those engaged in interstate commerce. If this objection prove valid, then that law also tends, to quote Justice White, to 'obliterate all the limitations of power imposed by the Constitution.' Will it be the next to fall under the guillotine of the Supreme Court?"

The Baltimore *Sun* believes the President's policies are "badly crippled by this decision." To quote:

"It is a serious, if not a final, blow to the various schemes in Congress to usurp the functions of the State legislatures and to assume the duty of regulating all the relations of employer and employe which have been advocated of late. These schemes not only look to the regulation of common carriers whose lines of transportation may cross State boundaries, even as to the business that is transacted entirely within the territory of one State, but they are also designed to regulate factories which make goods that are sold beyond the State in which they are made. The President and Secretary Root have advocated the change of the Constitution by judicial interpretation so as to increase the power of Congress to regulate transportation and business. The decision just rendered does not encourage the belief that the Supreme Court will lend itself to any such plan."

And the *Railway Age*, always upholding the interests of the railways, has the following very fair editorial on the subject, granting that only certain phases of the safety appliance act were decided in the Johnson and Schlemmer cases.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the employers' liability act cases is of far-reaching importance—not so much for the immediate results that it produces as for what it implies. The employers' liability act, which was passed by Congress in 1906, is held unconstitutional, but the views expressed by the various members of the court indicate that a law can be passed that will be upheld. The act was overturned because it imposed a liability upon carriers "in favor of their employes without qualification or restriction as to the business in which the carriers or their employes may be engaged at the time of the injury," and therefore was a regulation of intrastate as well as of interstate commerce. Three members of the Court, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer and Peckham, who concurred with Justice White in the majority opinion, dissented from the view expressed by him that Congress may regulate the relations between master and servant when engaged in interstate commerce. Justice Day concurred with Justice White throughout. Justices Harlan and McKenna contended that the act was constitutional as applied to employes engaged in interstate commerce. Justice Holmes wrote an opinion favorable to the constitutionality of the law and Justice Moody contended that it was constitutional throughout. Thus six out of the nine members of the court, White, Day, Harlan, McKenna, Holmes and Moody, expressed the view that Congress has the constitutional power to regulate the liability of the carrier to the employe for accidents taking place in interstate commerce.

The decision has a direct bearing upon the safety appliances act and the act regulating the hours of

labor of employes of railways which goes into effect on March 4 next. The safety appliance legislation has been in effect ten years. It has accomplished the purpose for which it was passed, without its validity ever being tested in the Supreme Court. A case brought by the Government against the Ann Arbor Railroad, in which the constitutionality of the act is denied, is now pending. It seems clear in view of the precedent established in the employers' liability decision, that, if the court finds that the safety appliances act applies to intrastate as well as to interstate commerce, it will invalidate it. The hours of labor law, like the employers' liability act, fails to distinguish clearly between employes engaged in interstate commerce and those engaged in intrastate commerce, and it is difficult to see how the one can stand now that the other has fallen.

The decision does not seem to have any marked tendency either to narrow or to broaden the authority of Congress over commerce in the stricter sense of the term, that is, over "the interchange and transportation of commodities or visible and tangible things, the carriage of persons and the transmission of ideas, orders and intelligence." Some prominent railway lawyers hoped that the employers' liability act would be upheld, not because they liked the act, but because they thought that a decision in its favor would be a step toward ousting the States from all authority over the instrumentalities used in interstate commerce, and therefore toward depriving them entirely of power to interfere with that commerce. The court, however, sticks to the conservative view that the authority of the States over intrastate commerce and all that pertains to it is exclusive. Whether it will think that consistently with its decision in the employers' liability case it can hold unconstitutional State laws that necessarily and directly interfere with interstate rates and transportation, as many laws passed by the States within the past twelve months seem clearly to do, remains to be seen. The court has dashed the hopes of President Roosevelt and others who have advocated extension of Federal power through altered construction and interpretation of the constitution. It has shown that it will still protect the rights of the States when it believes that an attempt to encroach upon them is being made by the Federal Government. Probably it may be relied upon to protect the domains of Congress and of the Interstate Commerce Commission from encroachment when it shall be demonstrated, as we believe it will be, that they have been invaded by State legislatures and railroad commissions.

#### AT THE THEATERS. Orpheum.

The Orpheum bill for the week beginning this Sunday matinee has a very inviting look. It will be headed by Emmet Devoy and his company, who will be seen in the farcical sketch entitled "In Dreamland." Della Fox, well and favorably remembered in this city as a comic opera prima donna of extraordinary charm and ability, will contribute a number of her principal song hits. Kara, juggler, and Les Freres Riego, equilibrists, will also be included in the program. It will be the last week of La Sylphe; Fred Watson and the Morrissey Sisters; Carletta, the human dragon, and the delightful Dumond Minstrels. A new series of motion pictures will conclude the performance.

#### Central.

The Central Theater played to capacity last week with "How Baxter Butted In," and perfect satisfaction was guaranteed. This week, the wonderful story of love and devotion, "The Fatal Wedding," with a splendid cast, is holding the boards, and a big week's business is anticipated.

"The Fatal Wedding" is a most interesting play, and is full of comedy, dash and interest. Laura Hall Hudson plays the part of the heroine, Mabel Wilson, the wronged wife, and Baby Dody enacts Little Jessie, the tiny mother. Kernan Cripps plays the hero, and with True Boardman, Claire Sinclair, W. J. Brewer, Elmer Booth and Frank Bonner in fine parts, a great performance is the result.

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## SUPREME COURT GOVERNMENT.

Following are interesting extracts from an address delivered before the Economic Club of Boston by Professor Frank H. Giddings of Columbia University:

It was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States who, in a public address, remarked: "This country is full of constitutional lawyers just now. Words and phrases are given more elasticity than rubber, and so stretched as to include everything which an excitable people clamor for."

We must regret that Mr. Justice Brewer did not add to this information a specific statement as to whether, in his judgment, at least five of the nine honorable Justices of the Supreme Court may always be discovered and counted among these constitutional lawyers, by whom words and phrases "are given more elasticity than rubber." There is a prevalent notion in the mind of the American people that such is, indeed, the fact.

Of this at least we may rest assured, that neither Mr. Justice Brewer nor any other of his honorable colleagues would allege that the Supreme Court since the civil war has uniformly regarded the letter of our written constitution as an inelastic quantity. Not one of them venture to claim that the court has undeviatingly upheld the principle laid down by Chief Justice Marshall, that "intelligent men who framed our constitution and the people who adopted it, must have understood and employed words in their natural sense and to have intended what was said."

Any such contention would open the way to a series of questions too embarrassing for any tribunal whatsoever to answer. For it would compel the intelligent skeptic to inquire how, then, it happened that at one time the Supreme Court assured us that Congress had power to create a legal tender paper money, and at another time assured us that any exercise of such power was in violation of constitutional law; or how it could happen that an income tax could be constitutional at one period in our history, and by the easy device of a technical playing upon a few words and phrases in no way vital to the plain intent of the Congressional statute, could be made unconstitutional at a later period. It would compel our skeptic further to ask how does it happen that, if words and phrases are held to be inelastic and unmistakable, our constitutional law so frequently in the judgment of five Justices prescribes one thing, while in the judgment of the four other Justices it prescribes a diametrically opposite thing.

It is useless to press this point. The quite obvious and undenied fact is that the Supreme Court has the power to assume that the words of the constitution are inelastic, or to assume at discretion that they are more elastic than rubber—nay, than heated air—and, according as it adopts the one attitude or the other, it leaves the constitution as it was made by the convention and by the people in the exercise of their constitution-amending power, or it creates a totally different constitution, and thereby a totally different set of practical consequences from those that could come into existence under a strict construction.

In a word, stripping the question of technicalities, it seems to the lay mind entirely certain that when the Supreme Court, under the leadership of Marshall, logically assumed authority to declare an enactment of Congress unconstitutional, it did inevitably by implication assume authority to *recreate the constitution for practical purposes*. Whether or not it has already exercised such authority and power I leave to others to discuss, and, if possible, to decide. My purpose is merely to raise the question whether it is consistent with any plan of government by the people, for the people, that the actual constitutional system, to which legislation and administration must accommodate themselves, should, for all practical purposes, be created by a tribunal of nine elderly gentlemen, holding office for life.

This question is not now raised for the first time

in the history of constitutional government. It was raised in those critical days for English liberty when Coke, on the one hand, and Lord Bacon, on the other hand, contended for and against the authority of the judges to be final arbiters of constitutional law. The story of this struggle, as told by Gardiner in the third volume of his monumental history, is one of the most significant chapters in the great drama of the rise of the English people as a self-governing commonwealth.

Bacon contended that lawyers, like clergymen, with their passion for logical refinement and their lack of personal experience of the everyday life of men, are not the proper stuff of which to make broad-minded statesmen. Be this as it may, Bacon carried his point against Coke. The legislative branch of the government, instead of the judicial, was made in England the dominant power. The consequences are familiar to all. The British Parliament is the legal sovereign in the United Kingdom. The people can there express their will with a directness which in America is altogether impossible. In actual practice the legislative body has become a sober and responsible body, and for the all-sufficient reason that the necessity of assuming responsibility creates the sense of responsibility as a habit of the human mind.

This elementary and well-demonstrated moral fact is a sufficient reply to those who say that, while we do indeed desire and believe in government by the people, we should guard against popular clamor and mob action, as zealously as we guard against despotism. But there is another answer also, which in its turn is sufficient and conclusive. Popular government should be, in the long run it must be, an expression of the sober second thought. But it must be the sober second thought of *the people themselves*. The thought of nine justices, whether it be first thought or second thought or third thought, is no more popular government than is the ukase of the czar of the Russians.

The constitution provides for amendment by the people acting through Congress and the State Legislatures in a prescribed way, or through a constitutional convention. It does not provide for overt and formal amendment by the Supreme Court. Powers not granted to the federal government are, as the letter of the constitution says, reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

How, then, has it happened that as a matter of practical fact the powers not delegated to the federal government, including the power to amend the constitution, have come more and more to be exercised *in effect*, although, of course, never openly and confessedly by the federal Supreme Court?

The answer, I think, is this: No nation on earth can go on forever living according to the letter of a scheme of government laid down for it by its ancestors. In a thousand ways the conditions of existence change, and life is a never ceasing adjustment of the organism to its environment. A living nation expands. Its industries multiply. Its commerce goes forth to the ends of the earth. Its wealth increases. Its population multiplies from generation to generation and becomes more complex in its ethnic composition. The structure of society becomes differentiated. Conflicting class interests arise, and a myriad of questions of public policy spring forth of which the fathers in their day and generation never so much as dreamed.

The United States has been no exception to this law of growth. Nay, more than any other nation of which history has made record, it has exemplified it. And yet, with a reverence for the past well-nigh unexampled, it has attempted to limit its own freedom of political and legal action by the letter of a written constitution, drafted for it by men who never in their wildest imaginings foresaw a locomotive or a steamship, to say nothing of an electric dynamo or a wireless message across the seas. Only twice have the people exercised their constitution-amending power.

Herein, I think, lies the true cause of conditions

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which I can but regard as unfortunate. It has been impossible for this nation to live and to grow within the strict letter of the federal constitution as it stands written today. Therefore, since the people have neither adequately amended their constitution, nor been able to live within its provisions, the Justices of the Supreme Court have had opportunity to make the phrases of our fundamental law "more elastic than rubber," that the people might find room within them for mere civilized existence.

What is more, as time goes on this process may be carried far beyond any former or present experimenting. We are but at the beginning of those developments of our national life which will call for far-reaching changes of public policy. It will not do to forget that that theory of government which assumes that the functions of government should be few, simple and strictly hedged about with safeguards against precipitate action, grew up in days when the relations between the government and the individual were themselves simple and relatively few.

Political society in those days consisted of the government and natural individuals. Economic society consisted of individuals making contracts one with another, and of simple business partnerships. Economic society of today consists chiefly of gigantic artificial beings, the corporations, juristic personalities, having many of the rights and some of the obligations of natural individuals. These legal beings have been created by the State, and it is utterly, it is appallingly, preposterous to extend to them that theory and practice of government which rests on the assumption that governments should interfere as little as possible in the affairs of natural individuals.

That theory is sound. The democracy that ignores it, or contends against it, is destined to fail. We have in fact in our land disregarded it already and altogether too far. Our State governments, in particular, have gone to an absurd length in their paternalistic control of the private conduct of natural individuals. But while thus exercising an unwise authority over adult individual life, they have neglected much too long to take up and responsibly discharge their obvious duty of prescribing and controlling the conduct of their own begotten children—the vast business corporations.

There is, I believe, but one way out of our difficulties. It consists in frankly recognizing the fact that we must make our constitutional frame of government flexible and adaptable to changing conditions; and if we are to be indeed a democratic people, the alterations in the fundamental law must be made by the people themselves, and not by their judges.

I am in entire sympathy with those who hold that loose constructions of the constitution are bad constitutional law. I believe that Senator Knox and Mr. Justice Brewer have been entirely right in their contention that the only constitutional way in which the power reserved to the people can be exercised by the people, is through the process of constitutional amendment.

The process of amendment, however, as all our experience has shown, is extremely difficult, and apparently it is only under an extraordinary pressure of events that it can be achieved. Here, then, is a problem to exercise the profoundest thought of the most gifted of our broadest minded statesmen. The obvious and the imperative need arising out of our irresistible national development is of one constitutional amendment which shall make the process of amendment itself henceforth far simpler, far easier to achieve than it now is. If we fail to obtain it, one of two consequences must, as I believe, inevitably follow. Either, adhering to a strict construction, we shall so paralyze the arm of government to deal with new developments of our national life that we shall be unable to resist a lawless kind of business activity, and the consequences will be economically, morally and politically disastrous; or,

we shall depart farther and farther from the rule of strict construction, until our constitution has ceased to bear even a semblance of the scheme of law and government created in 1788, and we shall have whatever body of constitutional law approves itself to the minds of the small group of Justices constituting the Supreme Court of the United States.

When either of these things has happened, it will be logically in order to ask whether we are still a democratic people; but it may also, perchance, have become impertinent then to put the question and *lese majeste* to debate it.

#### AMERICANIZING THE IMMIGRANT.

It's a mighty big problem—this question of the immigrant. Coming at the rate of a million a year, they threaten to swamp us. Only one-twelfth of the population of Paris is foreign-born. Less than one-thirtieth of the people in London came from other countries. But according to the census of 1900, the 160 cities in the United States having at least 25,000 inhabitants, have a foreign-born population of twenty-six per cent., or, more than one-fourth of the total number of people in the entire country. This great mass of foreigners is centering in the industrial cities and towns, attracted by the chance to find work in shops and factories. Four staid old Massachusetts cities have the largest percentage of foreign-born people of all the cities in the United States, Fall River having forty-seven per cent., Lawrence, forty-five per cent., Lowell, forty-three per cent., Holyoke, forty-one per cent. These New England cities exceed Chicago with its thirty-four per cent and New York with its thirty-five per cent.

In history, the immigrant has conquered nations, not always by force of arms, but by method of life or by force of character; sometimes for good, but often for ill. The average immigrant will make a good citizen provided that the American shows him how.

But to deal with a man as a "problem" is at once to set him in open hostility to your efforts. The immigrant comes here unconscious of the stir which he has created among the social and political economists. He has come here to make a better living and he generally succeeds, at least in comparison with his old estate.

These immigrants are real flesh and blood people, with human hopes and aspirations, with human needs and human hearts. They are men, and they must be so regarded.

Perhaps it is because this has been recognized by organized labor, that no other institution is doing more to Americanize the immigrant than the labor union. The public school has its place in educating his children, but he, himself, becomes most familiar with American institutions and customs through the labor organization of which he becomes a member. Here he gets rid of his clannish instinct. He comes to know more about the solidarity of the human race—the brotherhood of man. Here his standard of living is elevated. Here he learns his first lesson in democracy.

To the trades unionist, the immigrant has no romance. Whether he comes from sunny Italy or stormy Russia, he is looked upon as a workingman, void of all sentimentality. What no other organization has been able to accomplish, the labor union has done, by giving him a broader outlook.—*Rev. Charles Stelze.*

The Minister for Mines in New Zealand, in his lately published annual statement, refers to the fact that the two State-owned collieries of that dominion, during the financial year, ended March 31, 1907, returned a net profit. The operations of the mines, it is also stated, have been extended, and in connection with one of them, the Seddonville Colliery—a briquette manufactory has been established at Westport.

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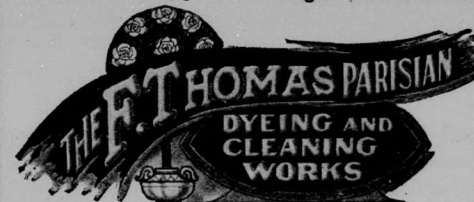
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## EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIER MUSICIANS.

For many years the American Federation of Musicians has been making strenuous efforts to prevent military bands competing with civilian musicians. The American Federation of Labor and many other labor organizations throughout the country have repeatedly indorsed the stand of the Musicians' Union in this matter. Efforts to secure relief through Congress have heretofore been unavailing, but in this session some progress in that direction has been made. On January 16th Representative Bartholdt of Missouri introduced a resolution designed to prohibit competition of Uncle Sam's musicians with civilians. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Labor, and this committee recently reported it favorably to the House.

The resolution and committee's report are as follows:

*Joint Resolution.*—In reference to the employment of enlisted men in competition with local civilians:

*"Resolved,* By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that hereafter no enlisted man in the service of the United States, the Army and Navy, respectively, whether a non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall be detailed, ordered, or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business, or performance in civil life, for emolument, hire, or otherwise, when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in their respective arts, trades or professions."

Following is the report of the committee:

"The Committee on Labor, to whom was referred the resolution (H. J. Res. 103) in reference to the employment of enlisted men in competition with local civilians, beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said resolution do pass without amendment.

"The legislation herein proposed has for its object the protection of civilian musicians against the competition of enlisted men. Its enactment is demanded by every consideration of justice and fairness in behalf of those citizens and taxpayers who are depending upon their profession as musicians for the support of themselves and families. Under existing conditions the members of Army and Navy bands are allowed to freely compete with civilian musicians and with private bands in the matter of securing engagements and contracts to furnish music for all occasions. They are under the pay of the Government; their subsistence is provided for by the Government; their uniforms and instruments and all the necessary sheet music and other paraphernalia are paid for out of the national treasury, all of which affords them a considerable advantage and easily enables them to underbid the citizen musician on all occasions where music is to be furnished under contract. The chances of the

latter for employment and to earn the means for their support are thereby correspondingly reduced. "Localities in which no military bands are located are, of course, not affected either by this competition or the proposed remedy, but the extent of that competition, wherever it exists, may be measured by the fact that engagements to furnish music are invariably made under contract, and just as invariably awarded to the lowest bidder, which, under the unequal conditions above described, is usually the military band. But even if the figures of the civilian band were not higher, experience teaches that preference is usually being given to the military band because it is looked upon as a special attraction. This is due to a strong prejudice on the part of many people in favor of military organizations, and the present system nurtures this prejudice, thus indirectly promoting what both parties abhor, the spirit of militarism.

"Simple justice demands that a citizen musician, as a citizen, is entitled to the same consideration as men of any other trade or vocation. The Government does not allow soldiers to compete with citizens, as bakers, bricklayers, masons, blacksmiths, doctors, or lawyers, and it does not dream of ordering out the artisans of any particular craft in case of labor troubles to take the place of ordinary workmen, and the same measure of protection against Government competition should be extended to civilian musicians.

"This resolution, if passed, will in no wise interfere with regimental bands furnishing music at official occasions or social functions at the Executive Mansion or other places where their services may be required by the President or other officials of the Government, nor will the inhibition extend to any free concerts given by Army and Navy bands. The committee is, on the contrary, of opinion that these Government bands should be more frequently utilized for such purposes in order to give the people an equivalent for the pay they are receiving, which pay should be sufficiently increased to render unnecessary the competition with civilians which this resolution is intended to prohibit and which remuneration would attract the best musical talent of the country."

## EMPLOY WHITE PEOPLE.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Allied Provision Trades Council at the regular meeting held on the 25th inst.:

"WHEREAS, Public evils generally arise through the neglect and refusal of powerful classes of citizens to perform their civic, moral and social duties in accordance with recognized standards, policies and ideals of their country, their civilization, and their race; and

"WHEREAS, The national evil of the unemployed is accentuated in this city by the particular fact that the unemployed of our own race have unnecessarily become so through the employment of Asiatics; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Allied Provision Trades Council of San Francisco, that we hereby earnestly appeal to all employers, whether individuals, firms or corporations, to materially lessen the evil of the unemployed, a question now pressing for a rational solution; and respectfully ask them to replace their Oriental help of every description, and employ worthy men and women of the white race who are deserving and entitled to first consideration at the hands of American employers; further

"Resolved, That a copy of the above be transmitted to the San Francisco Labor Council with the request that it indorse the same; and further

"Resolved, That copies be forwarded to the LABOR CLARION, and to the daily newspapers."

At the meeting of Machinists' Lodge No. 68 Wednesday night the committee on new quarters reported that everything is in readiness for the celebration of removal on the night of the first Wednesday in March at 226 Oak street.

## BREWERY WORKMEN'S CHARTER RESTORED.

The Brewery Workmen of this city received a telegram on Tuesday from Secretary Louis Kempfer of the United Brewery Workmen of America stating that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor had restored the charter of the Brewery Workmen. This action disposes of the long-standing dispute between the Brewery Workmen, the Engineers and the Firemen. It has been the custom of the Brewery Workmen to organize the Firemen and Engineers employed in breweries, and, later, the Engineers and the Firemen insisted that these craftsmen should affiliate with them. The consequent dispute has been bitterly contested in the last several conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and at the Minneapolis convention in 1906 a ruling was made against the Brewery Workmen, and because the organization failed to comply with the terms of the resolutions then adopted, its charter was revoked by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. At the Norfolk convention, however, the matter was reopened, with the result that the charter of the Brewers has been restored.

## THE HEALTH CRUSADE.

There appears to be a disposition among some of our citizens to ignore the repeated warnings of the Federal and Municipal Health officials with respect to the absolute necessity of placing this city in a sanitary condition within the next sixty days. It is extremely unfortunate that this condition should exist. The situation is decidedly grave, and if the thorough co-operation of every householder with the health authorities is not secured it is quite likely that when the rainy season ends we will face conditions that will be absolutely appalling. The health authorities and the Citizens' Committee are doing good work, but to avoid quarantine they must have the genuine co-operation of all citizens. If you have not done your share, reader, determine immediately to "clean up" as directed by the health authorities, and insist that your indifferent neighbor do likewise.

## BREWERY WORKERS OPPOSE HIGH LICENSE.

The Local Joint Executive Board of the Brewery Workmen, representing Brewery Workmen No. 7, Beer Bottlers and Beer Wagon Drivers, has decided to oppose the high license ordinances now before the Board of Supervisors. The Allied Provision Trades Council, with which the three Brewery Workmen's Unions are affiliated, has also taken a stand against the high license ordinance.

Electricians' Union, No. 537, at its meeting Monday evening took a referendum vote on a new wage schedule. The result will be announced when the vote of the other unions of the district shall have been received.

The Bookbinders' Union has appointed a committee to begin active agitation for the union label on all blank and printed books sold by book sellers and stationers in the city.

H. J. Hoehn has been elected Recording Secretary of Cooks' Union, No. 44, vice Joseph Peter, resigned.

The Barbers' Union is co-operating with the employing barbers in the sanitary crusade now in progress.

The Retail Clerks are making arrangements to hold a picnic in New Sunset Park, September 6th.

The Gas Workers held an enjoyable smoker in the Labor Temple Thursday evening.



## NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

Occasionally, though very rarely in the LABOR CLARION, the linotype machine shows its personal feeling against the typewriter. In last week's "Notes" a reference to the eight-hour day as a *fixture* was made to read *failure*. There are too many thousand men and women the world over who know from practical experience the advantages to be derived from the shorter workday, to enable anyone to successfully combat this accepted plank in civic progress. The writer feels that after talking and writing for nearly twenty years in favor of eight hours a day as sufficient for those who work for wages, that it is proper to take this opportunity of siding with the typewriter in the present controversy.

\* \* \*

Congress is in the throes of a debate over the Ship Subsidy bill. One of the daily papers of February 26th prints an editorial referring to the opposition, containing this sentence: "Now that the bill is up for discussion, we may expect a yawp of protest from the class that is constantly bemoaning the absence of the American flag from the high seas, and which resists the adoption of the only method by which it can be made familiar."

The foregoing is a sample of a good deal of the argument heard on the question. On the face of it, the desire to maintain American supremacy for American trade on the seas, especially when it comes to carrying the mails, is very proper and equally desirable. Likewise to be commended is the agitation for a merchant service as part and parcel of the naval reserve. The theory, however, differs somewhat from the practice, a not uncommon occurrence. Congress has opposed clauses in the bill requiring white sailors on the vessels that would be benefited by the subsidy, and provisions and amendments introduced to that end have either been defeated or emasculated so that their authors wouldn't recognize their own handiwork. In other words, those desirous of Federal support in carrying mail to and from our shores, attempt to gain favor on a false premise. They tell us of the advantages of having American bottoms, and imply as a corollary that American sailors will man the ships. Whenever an effort is made to make this generally accepted belief part and parcel of the law, as it should be, there is a unanimity of dissent.

The strongest opposition to the Ship Subsidy bill comes from the Sailors' Union. As a rule, men do not fight that which would aid their material interests, provided no moral issues are involved. The sailors take a broad stand. They do not specify union sailors to man the steamers that would receive a subsidy, should the bill carry, but do insist that white men should be employed, because this is a white man's country, and if the plea to be made by inference is that the sailor would be benefited—that we would have a naval reserve in case of need—then that sailor should be a white man.

It is true that the proposed law requires at least a small proportion of white men as part of the complement of each ship, but this simply begs the question, for it is absolutely necessary to have stewards and waiters who can talk to passengers. The point at issue is the crew—whether the color shall be white or brown, whether the Caucasian or the Asiatic shall be trained for possible use in the American navy. The representatives of the seamen argue that if the subsidy champions will confine their advocacy to the carrying of cargo or mail, without attempting to use the personnel of the crews to gain a point, then the issue will be clear cut.

The local situation is self-explanatory. Many of the mail steamers leaving and coming into the ports of San Francisco and the north-west are manned by Asiatics. To talk about subsidy in the same breath as the American flag, with this condition prevailing, warrants a determined opposition. On the other hand, the *Coast Seamen's Journal* has

printed strong editorials in favor of giving the Oceanic Steamship Company a subsidy, because that Company, when it operated steamers between San Francisco and Australia, lived up to the spirit and intent of the theory of ship subsidy, and each vessel carried a complement of white men from captain to galley boy.

Senator John C. Spooner, who is recognized as one of the clearest thinkers in the United States, has time and again voiced his approval of the contentions of the organized sailors. The present laws covering the conditions of employment of the men who go down to sea are inadequate, and the sailors are usually placed in quarters that are not inviting. The question of hours, wages and food have to be taken into consideration if a subsidy bill is to cover the main issue. At present, these matters are left to the discretion of the owners of vessels in many ports.

The last Convention of the American Federation of Labor fully discussed the subsidy controversy. It was shown that the laws controlling the sailor and the owner were in favor of the latter. While the owners have an absolute monopoly of trade between American ports, under the coastwise navigation laws, yet these same owners, under the law enacted in 1884, are enabled to hire crews in a foreign port, bring them to the United States and back to a foreign port, without re-shipping them in the United States.

Speaking of the owner in his advocacy of the bill, the American Federation of Labor Convention said: "Having been relieved of risks and liabilities, and having been given immunities, and having driven the American from the sea, thereby weakening our navy, and now employing and thereby training foreigners and men of alien and antagonistic races, making them ready to be employed by other navies, he insists upon continuing these conditions, while he urges upon Congress to further tax the whole American people to help him carry on his private business."

After all, it is the battle of the man with American ideals against the cheap man, and may the former win.

\* \* \*

The Oregon law requiring that women shall not work more than ten hours a day has been declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court. At last the lawmakers have successfully earned their salaries, in one instance at least. The law and the decision are based on humanitarian grounds, and behind both looms the trade union as sponsor for the protection of the weak. It is not known at this writing whether the law was introduced in the Oregon Legislature at the instigation of organized labor, but it is acknowledged on all hands that the union has stood for just such protective measures as the one under discussion, and that all pressure possible was brought to bear on the legislators. The appeal from the Oregon decision was taken by the Laundrymen's Association of that State, and the Norfolk Convention of the A. F. of L. placed power in its Executive Council's hands to defend in every way possible the law when it came before the highest court in the land.

The Supreme Court refers to woman as liable to stand the gamut of man's greed and passion unless protected by the hand of the law. There is no doubt that the statement is true, and that trade unionists the world over advocate the doctrine so clearly enunciated.

The last American Federation of Labor Convention emphatically went on record in favor of a living wage for the girl or woman who works. A minimum of \$8 or \$9 a week was suggested. Some of the misery in life could be avoided by adopting such a measure. There are stores that pay woman a mere pittance, just because they belong to the weaker sex and are unorganized. The result of this cheapness is a dearthness in other directions, and, back of it all, the home influences,

which are the foundation of a nation's greatness, are menaced by the greed of man.

\* \* \*

There are department stores in San Francisco that work their employes eight hours a day; one large store, at least. The contention of the unions is given practical evidence here, and those who benefit, though unorganized, do so because of the work performed and the reasons advanced for the eight-hour day as an institution. A good story could be written of the gains made by the unorganized as a result of combined effort. One instance is given in this paragraph, and the community in general is protected by the laws benefiting women, children, and covering sanitary conditions, liability for accident, and a hundred and one efforts for the civic betterment.

## NON-UNION PUBLICATIONS.

When distributing their patronage all members of organized labor and those in sympathy with the movement for a shorter workday should remember that the publications named below are printed under non-union conditions, and that their publishers have resisted the efforts of the typographical union to establish a shorter workday and better conditions in the composing room:

The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.

All works of the Werner Company of Akron, Ohio.

All of the patterns and periodicals of the Butterick Publishing Company, including the Delineator and the Designer.

The Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Century Magazine, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Men and Women, Housekeeper, and Lippincott's.

The various periodicals of the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass., including Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist, and Current Events.

Under order of the Philadelphia convention, officers of the Molders' International Union have broken ground for a new line of action in the organized movement by compiling an insurance table based on charges by old line companies, and after subtracting fancy salaries for countless managers and solicitors, advertising bills, office rents, etc., it is found that the molders can handle the same business at a reduction of 30 per cent. The national office has decided upon Ohio to start the venture.

If a member takes out a policy for \$2,000 when 21 years of age his premium of \$1.99 a month remains the same throughout his life. Age when a man joins determines his rate, and it never changes afterwards, and every member knows exactly what he will have to pay, both now or ten years or more hence.

## WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to Typographical Union No. 21, met at the residence of the President, Mrs. Mary Barron, last week and decided to make special efforts to promote the sale of union patterns. To this end the ladies are writing to friends and acquaintances urging them to buy the union product. One of the members reported success in having the label ordered on a large bill of school work. The next meeting of the Auxiliary will take place at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Neeley, 1809 Stockton Street.

MRS. F. E. WIXON, Secy-Treas.

## WAITRESSES' BALL.

The arrangements for the ball to be given Saturday evening by Waitresses' Union at Walton's Pavilion are completed, and all indications are that this will be the most successful social affair ever given by the organization. An invitation has been extended to the men of the war vessels in port to attend and has been cordially accepted. The proceeds of the ball will be devoted to the sick benefit fund.



## INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

JOHN B. POWELL IN "THE CARPENTER."

National, international and local organizations of labor and their press have long been educating youths of the country, beginning with apprenticeship and graduating them with diplomas that qualify all to master the brightest and brainiest problems of industrial science and construction. We all know it is an eminent honor to train the human mind in the highest ideals of life. No less is the distinction of inculcating principles high in precept and valuable in practice. When we see these two exertions made by persons, whether by individual or collective action, who are supposed or known to be moved by a spirit that commands the beautiful and pure, the real and the true, hope gathers strength of realizing every ideal. If, however, there appear indications of ignorance, inability, injustice, cruelty and wrongdoing, honor, self-respect and truth regret the strain thus thrown upon human character and reputation, rising finally in condemnation of their injurious aim and purpose.

Many an incident is of value. One comes to me which not only shows the strain upon but develops the beauty of that gem of noble, intelligent, industrious life—truth. It appears in the mind of Franklin Clark, a "digger" for Winder, the plumber. Clark was of that class called "laborers," of whom, however, nothing derogatory is to be said. His "I be thinking," "Be you there" and "I reckon you be right," indicated former residence in some New England State, Maine being the one. He belonged to no labor union, none of his following existing. Nevertheless he was a friend to organized labor and so expressed himself in his own peculiar way.

"The boss nor George be in favor of the unions," said he to the plumber's helper, a stout, strong lad under sixteen years of age and in the first year of his apprenticeship, "but had I learned some trade I wouldn't be digging this ditch for 15 cents an hour. Suppose I had become a first-class plumber, I would be earning 45 cents every hour and eight instead of ten would end the day. Ed. Swope's doing that while George works ten hours and gets \$2.75. The fellow that belongs to the union, Charlie, doesn't work so hard or so long, but gets better pay and has a better chance of living to a good old age."

"Oh, that's all right, Dad," returned Charlie. "They had no trade schools when you was a boy as they have now."

"Who didn't, Charlie?"

"The bosses. I'm going to attend one and learn this business in half the time I can in this way."

"You be mistaken, Charlie," replied Clark. "Every union man teaches a boy better than he is or can be taught in any school or college where teachers give out only a lot of imaginations but no experience, for most of 'em never worked at any of the trades they talk about. Chaps from such schools lose a job about as quick as they get one, for the bosses are not slow in telling them they've a whole lot to learn yet," and Mr. Clark was not reciting a mere "object" lesson, but, in a conversational way, he gave primary instructions and bounded on to the finished courses of industrial attainments.

As he comes back to me I lay what he said upon my table of comparison and weigh his words with statements from "American Industries," which claims to be "the manufacturers' paper," though we know some manufacturers who assert it has no right to represent or claim support from them. The title, however, is true, to a certain extent, as it commends the manufacturer as the highest and greatest and the workingman as the lowest and smallest factor as an industrial element. The eye is certainly blinded in the search to find who writes its editorials. However, we accept it as a legitimate publication though we would rejoice if truth obtained throughout its columns.

It lauds an "appeal" for "recognition" (from our public school system) of "The National Society for

the Promotion of Industrial Education." This promotion, says the organ, "is an element of great significance in the development of our industries." What kind of an "element" is it. How "great" is its "significance?" I have heard that there is such a society—on paper, but a persistent doubt inquires whether its teachings, if it have any, have appeared in text-book form and are so valuable and broad that the youth of the land may properly, safely and consistently accept them as reliably instructive. "It is a fact," says the paper, "that the growth of our American industries, especially in mechanical trades, is endangered by an insufficient supply of properly trained skilled mechanics," and I am ready to admit this is of "great" significance "in our industrial development," but not that the latter is in anywise "endangered" unless it be that there is "an insufficient supply" of skilled mechanics who refuse to sell their labor and skill to the manufacturer-members of the National Association of Manufacturers at such prices as said association names. This persistent doubt looks at the immense skyscrapers, the innumerable machine shops and factories turning out materials used in the erection of those buildings, counts and considers the means transporting those materials to and from all parts of the country and over oceans at the remarkable progress, scope and substantiality seen in manufacturing and building, and enumerates the men employed and wonders whether the country has been actually losing in the number of skilled mechanics. The paper endeavors to relieve the doubt by asserting that this condition may be ascribed to "the enormous expansion of industries in the last fifteen years, in consequence of which the demand for skilled workmen has outgrown the supply," and it offers, as another reason, "the tendency towards specialization which permeates all fields of industrial activity."

The phrase, "properly trained" and the word "specialization" made doubt more persistent.


According to philologists and the literatti, among them the very particular Richard Grant White, "the employing of any phrase or word which is not and cannot be explained, in its meaning and application, is evidence of a use bad in principle, purpose and intent and strong in its tendency to injure and deceive," and I am disposed to believe that, in the minds of the publishers, editors, writers, patrons and friends, however few they may be, of the paper, the phrase—"properly trained"—means the silencing of the employee's complaint, prohibiting right of persuasion, free expression, peaceful argument and resistance to the employing power's methods and means of enslaving the workingman; and that the word "specialization" embraces every possible resort to subservient courts to effect conditions that will reduce wages, retain and lengthen hours of toil beyond nature's mental and physical endurance, and the expenditure of \$1,500,000 to crush out the workingman's inalienable rights.

No one believes that labor unions ever had any intention of being composed of such "trained" men or that it is now so composed. I am quite certain no union man desires to be so "specialized." Every one admits there has been, in the last fifteen years, an enormous expansion of industries, and so true is this that, though they have annually added, in each of these fifteen years, two hundred thousand men to their rolls of membership, the labor unions are still being drawn upon to relieve this "insufficient supply" of skilled mechanics.

The last reason assigned by this paper interests directly the youth of the country in that it warns them of the "narrow apprenticeship laws enforced by labor agitators." Courage or education is lacking to qualify "labor," though "Union" was undoubtedly the qualification intended. No man, it is said, can make a law unto himself, but it seems almost true that courts have construed law according to briefs prepared by the well-paid lawyers of well-known capitalists.


Organized labor offers to the youths of the coun-

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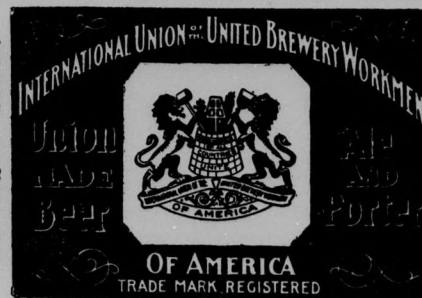
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try no laws that crush out their vitality while it is growing into efficiency, nor do any deprive them of instructions from or experience of older, riper minds. They start all to immediately earning wages that will not compel any of them to nibble at the crust while the employer feasts upon the loaf. If such laws are "narrow," philanthropy is dead, its funeral taken place and the corpse is buried.

Now, boys, here are two schools, each inviting you to enter its portal. It is up to you to make a choice. One is fostered by those who seek to "properly train" you for their "specialization." The other asks you to look at those towering buildings, the materials that went into their construction, the shops that turned out those materials, the means that placed them where desired, the men that did the work, the industrial progress and development of the country and the millions of men working under and protected by unionized labor.

What first consideration should you give them?

My answer is that this and similar societies come under the natural conclusion that their courses of study are drawn wholly from speculation in idea, theory and effort, that they issue no text-book, name none and in this particular instance of this New York "Office" Society, hold no sessions. Indeed, I seriously doubt whether this one has any existence other than a tenancy in the minds of those who originated its title, as it appears to me as a "Christmas toy does to a prattling child"—a mere "make-believe."

There are no babels among union workmen. Capital's foundation rests upon labor, and not until labor went into an organization was the foundation ever safe. That was centuries ago, and ever since then has that foundation grown stronger. Union labor began at once to educate and perfect its membership in skilled, profitable and progressive workmanship, but for which we would see the log hut, the shanty and the cottage, the ox team, the block wheel and the rude implements of the dead ages. The union educator bravely, fearlessly and scientifically offers and guarantees a curriculum and a diploma that stands for the skill and efficiency that have moved the industrial world of today into the prominence of centuries and made past generations of boys, as it is qualified to make the present generation, skilled builders of mind and muscle. What it was in the past, what it is now, and what it will continue to be, is seen in these diplomas and in what their holders have done in building the present strong and structural world. Truth is never janus-faced. Fact may have one appearance now, but upon investigation another that entirely changes view and effect, and until its present claim is weighed with what has been proven, it should be accepted or relied upon by every thoughtful, inquiring mind.

The well-read and well-reared youth will, as he stands upon the line that divides his years from those of thoughtful manhood, pause and look to the prospective. It is a vital moment to him, for then will he realize that he must decide, and decide quickly and for life, whether he will become a mighty or an aimless man. If he is wise, he will not speculate or wander into the by-paths of imagination, but seek the paths where hard, beaten experience has won an indestructible foundation. Manifestly the man in the ditch has worked with or among those who had become skilled and successful from schooling, practice and association with union men, and had found them the broadest and best educators in their several trades. Manifestly, too, he, like countless others, doubted whether the teachers of the society, if it have any, or the members, if there are any, ever had any actual experience—work is better—as artisans, tradesmen or mechanics, or were qualified as "elements of great significance in the development of industries." Upon one important matter the society is silent—it presents no scale or wages, but attacks that of organized labor as outrageously high and beyond all

reason, but we all know that foods are soaring with aerial ships above us.

Here is a little problem:

Add 175 to 275. Is 450 the correct total?

How many pounds of flour or loaves of bread will \$1.75 purchase—in other words will the society's prices buy more than the union's?

Here is another:

Two from ten leave eight. Plain, isn't it?

Two hours with home and friends, or nature's restful aids, or books of learning and instruction, or the pleasures of the season, are surely life-giving items well worth throwing into the pan of the scales that weigh, or ought to weigh, them and truth and justice and profitable results against vague theories, wild speculations, uncertain facts, imposition upon the strength or endurance of nature, the iniquitous effects that result therefrom, and the avarice and greed that enslaves the toiler and enriches the wealthy.

Men of labor, as of old let it now be said—"to your tents, O Israel, while yet the sun shineth and the seed groweth." The picture is not one of imagination. No anarchist nor socialist has drawn it; simply one of your number whose ears have heard your labor derided as an asset of capital's "properties," and whose eyes have seen your fellows toil hard and long for pittances that have forced them to buy the single potato to ease their hunger. Yea to your tents, O Israel, for it is up to you to train your children to a realization that such a poison as insatiate capital is in the land. Don't wait until age has so crept into your system that your power is lost in the feebleness of declining years.

Boys, as you sit around home's winter fireside with your parents, looking not upon the happy playgrounds of idle boyhood, but upon what is or may be the broad, active fields of futurity, take down these scales and into one pan throw the proofs of organized labor to make you a power in the concerns of industrial life as it points to those massive buildings, the forges and the furnaces, the planes and the saws, hammers and chisels, levels and trowels, the rails over the land, the mighty machines of transportation, the men at the throttles and reins, the Pullman and palace cars, the ocean liners, the thousands and thousands of men and women, maturing youths and girls working under its protection, and the millions of dollars paid to members in sickness or in distress and to the loved ones bereft of the strong arm as it lies helpless forever in the grave, and then place in the other plate the wan faces and wearing out bodies of those whom decrepit old age has not yet claimed but who are compelled to work nine, ten, some eleven and many twelve out of every twenty-four hours; aye, place the muzzles buckled over mouths that dare not open in complaint, speak to fellow-beings of injustice and oppression or assert the freedom of citizenship or residence in our country, and tell me which of these two tutors you would prefer. The winter months will keep you close to the fire-side, and no better time nor place can you find to store away the lessons given you by those who have learned them by hard, honest toil and experience.

It is said that circumstances chiefly determine the young mind. But I believe there is a Power which determines all things and moves its wonders to perform with a mystery for our good, but beyond human understanding. Next to it is the power of our parents, though neither should ever be counter-vened nor disdained. Father and mother, boys, realize more seriously than you imagine their responsibility upon them and to you. There is no higher wish in their souls than to have their influence create noble and honorable aspirations. As they stand before and for you, they are gifts from God as guides to and guardians over you on your way to the sterner state of life. But when individual strength is yours, dependence upon them

should never be your imposition if you wish to reach the goal of independent ambition. Some day they will be taken to the unknown land, but while they are here it should be the child's duty, as it should be his pleasure, pride and study, to listen to, heed and be with them while waiting the development of this individual power. It matters not if they wear plain clothes, live in plain manner, upon a frugal board or under a humble roof, Father is King, Mother is Queen, for I am assuming to speak of and for those home influences which are pure, honest and honorable and are associated with sobriety, frugality and industry in cheering the passing hours.

No, boys, there is no society, organization, company or association—which or whatever noun is chosen—that is backed by capital that throws its power against a Brotherhood, bound to its members in distress, need or sickness. I would have you seek if you desire to be just to yourself, generous to your fellow-being and have him and yourself escape the slavery of toil and the pinchings of poverty. Rather let me turn you to the noble hearts that throb within the souls of the John Mitchells, the Ryans, Lynchs, Hubers, McNamaras, Duffys, Gompers and Dad Clarks, for I know unto them is given a trust protected by the Divine Being but assailed by the Parrys, Posts, Van Cleaves, the "manufacturers' paper," this society, which they dream of, and the servile courts that serve them.

#### "OPEN-SHOP" ROCHESTER.

Several years ago Rochester, N. Y., was one of the greatest clothing centers in the United States. Most of the firms had agreements with the United Garment Workers of America, and harmony reigned within the trade. In an evil hour, however, the manufacturers, with no apparent cause whatever, but instigated by the Parry-Van Cleave aggregation, declared war on the Garment Workers' Union. It was imagined that with the concerted action of the combine the issue would be short, sharp and decisive. Several years have since elapsed, but the fight so thoughtlessly entered upon and so unjustifiable is still on, and today, instead of being one of the greatest clothing centers in the country, Rochester is now in the sixth rate class. This, however, is not the worst part of the business, for every year sees more and more of the clothing trade of Rochester going to other cities.

The clothing manufacturers claimed that they had won a decisive victory, but they forgot to reckon the cost. The organization they set out so thoughtlessly to destroy was never in better shape than it is today. It has a larger membership than it ever had before, and scores of Rochester operatives are making union clothing in outside cities to the detriment of the trade in Rochester. It sometimes pays to count the cost before engaging in an industrial struggle, especially where there is no necessity for it. It is an ill wind, however, that blows nobody good, and the loss of the short-sighted Rochester clothiers is the gain of the employers of union operatives in other cities, who are building up their trade at the expense of the combination that claimed a victory in Rochester. Sometimes a victory comes too dear, and in this case a defeat apparently would have paid better, and the end is not yet, either.—*Minnesota Union Advocate*.

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## INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

## Interesting Address Delivered by James O'Connell, President International Association of Machinists.

Following is the text of a very interesting paper read before the Boston Branch of the Civic Federation by President James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists, who is admittedly one of the best informed men in the country on labor matters:

Citizenship reaches its highest perfection where the greatest concern is felt for and given to the quality of the citizens produced. To do this all that is desirable must be fostered and encouraged, while all that is undesirable in quality must be discouraged and eliminated. Whether the responsibility for this is assumed as a function of the State, or merely recognized as part of the social contract that cements and elevates society, it must always be a question of education.

If the education is correct the citizen is correct; if it is not, he is a failure. So much depends upon it that the greatest care must be exercised in seeing that in the process of education nothing is done that would in any way debase the citizen or adulterate the quality of his citizenship, for if an error is made during the formation process, if a false step is taken in any direction that would prove injurious to the one taking the step, or work an injury upon some one else, it would be a very difficult matter, if not altogether an impossibility, to effect a remedy when once the error has been made.

In the last analysis the education of the citizen determines his character. Character building, therefore, becomes the first and greatest consideration in determining and prearranging the quality of citizenship. If he is educated correctly no fears need be felt for his future either as a man or a citizen, so that everything depends upon how and when this is done.

As no two children are alike in constitution or temperament, education becomes an individual task. What might suit one might not suit another. A curriculum that would be adequate and desirable in one instance might be entirely out of place in many others, which gives rise to a great diversity of opinion as to the best means to be employed for the proper education of the rising generation.

Any plan that would propose a complete education by extraneous means is doomed to failure because of the vast difference that exists between individual children. Ability and inclination are important factors. Remembering this, parents and tutors must exercise great care and discrimination in working out the task of forming a citizen. After the schools have done all that is possible in a preliminary way, the real work begins to properly qualify and equip the coming citizen with all that is necessary to enable him to earn a living and shoulder the social responsibilities that come with mature manhood. There must be no short cut to this, or any royal road that would pretend to give this power without training and the hard work it entails. We prize most those things for which we work most or for which we sacrifice most.

When a boy has completed his school training and happens to be dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood when he reaches maturity he must now equip himself to enter life's struggle and in the field of productivity earn his bread. His success will be determined by the thoroughness with which he is equipped, and the skill he has acquired in the mastery of his chosen work. It is of little consequence where his lot is cast; whether it is in a factory, forge, or foundry, results can only be obtained from practical application. Books can only help him in part; thoroughness and skill can only be gained by practice. All the books ever printed, all the teachers ever trained in pedagogy, and all the scientific apparatus ever invented are not sufficient in themselves to give him practical knowledge—that can only come by work. Work, thorough, practical and every-

day, just as it is met with, let us say, in machine shop practice. Nothing can take the place of this; no pretence, no high sounding title of technology attached to a diploma can give the skill and mastery which is gained by practical experience and shop practice.

Industrial schools and kindred establishments making claims of ability to instruct the rising generation in all the details necessary to fully equip a practical machinist so that he can hold his own and command the average pay of a journeyman in less time and with less practice than it is done in the machine shop, are claiming more than can be accomplished. In theory their claims may work out most satisfactorily, but when it comes to a practical test they are of no greater value than any other dilettante's dream.

I have come to this conclusion after close observation and experience, coupled with mature deliberation upon the subject. I am not prejudiced nor am I the only one who has come to a like conclusion. Neither can my trade union affiliations be held responsible nor accused in any way of giving a bias to my mind in that direction, for there are others whose sympathies and inclinations flow another way who have reached a similar conclusion and rendered a similar verdict.

On the 18th of last month, for instance, Mr. Richard T. Crane Sr., the well known manufacturer of Chicago, was quoted in the morning papers of that date as being opposed to and having little confidence in skill acquired in industrial schools and technical colleges. Mr. Crane is a man of great experience and ability, and his opinion on the subject is worthy of the highest consideration. With your permission I will quote the press dispatch, quoting Mr. Crane, as it appeared in the *Washington Post* of December 19:

"CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 18.—Richard T. Crane, Sr., a millionaire manufacturer, takes a firm and advanced ground on the futility of all special education for men about to enter the industrial field. Graduates of technical schools had wasted their time, he said. The great positions in the world of mechanics are filled from the clerk and merchant ranks. All that is needed is the proper foundation in the grade school and then the shop course. Mr. Crane asked: 'Why do men like Carnegie and Armour put their money into technical schools when their money was made by men who had no such education?' Continuing, he said: 'I oppose the technical education because I have seen no practical results from it. These schools are built and managed by impracticable people. It is time wasted to attend them. The best education is long experience and observation in an up-to-date factory.'

Because of its lack of thoroughness and the attempt to teach by rote, so to speak, the industrial school can not perform what it promises, and the more the matter is investigated the more conclusive will be the evidence to confirm this view. Not only does the industrial school fail to accomplish the good it set itself out to do, but it succeeds in doing something—unintentionally no doubt—that is not only undesirable and reprehensible, but infamous in every way. It debases the citizen. It has been my sad experience to witness upon more than one occasion, the deplorable spectacle of young lads taken from these establishments and induced to act as strike-breakers in times of industrial trouble.

On one occasion I witnessed this remarkable spectacle; about twenty-five young men were being marched from a school to a factory where men had been on strike for several weeks. The young men were headed by a detachment of the State militia, and in the rear of the parade was a squad of city policemen. These young men were marched from the school to the shop in the morning and from the shop to the school in the evening. The strike was finally adjusted, and the boys then remained at their school.

The industrial school in these cases worked a great injury upon the men on strike, though not nearly as bad as the injury it did to the lads induced to take the strikers' places. To them the injury is well-nigh irreparable. It leaves a stain on their characters that years can not efface, a stain that will cling to

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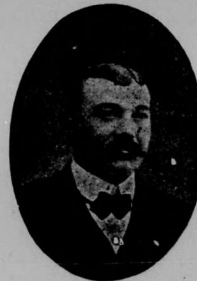
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them as long as they attempt to earn a living in the vocation they have chosen and upon which, in the estimation of their shop mates, they have brought disgrace. No one outside the ranks of labor can appreciate or understand the bitterness of feeling that has been generated among working men through the shortsighted selfishness which has taken advantage of boyish enthusiasm and used it to strike-breaking ends. The industrial schools in these cases were used for the vilest purposes, and there can be no excuse or extenuation for those who were responsible, or at whose instance it was permitted.

The workshop is the only place where an education can be gained that is practical and thorough; calculated to fill all the requirements that go to make up a full-fledged mechanic. The industrial school merely supplies a veneer of education which can never compete with the solid practicability of the education acquired in the factory. Its well-rounded thoroughness comes from observation, from intuition, from absorption, and all around hard work that comes with every-day application. It can never be acquired elsewhere nor gained in any other way than in the hard school of factory experience. The factory workshop can be depended upon for practical results in the matter of supplying fully equipped mechanics, which can never be expected from the industrial school as long as it is depended upon for it by itself alone.

In order that I might secure the consensus of opinion of the representative leaders of a number of the highest skilled trades organizations, I addressed a communication to each of them and herewith quote from their replies. I am withholding the names of these gentlemen because I did not secure authority to make the same public. I have with me, however, the official communications, if there is any question as to their authenticity.

The General Secretary-Treasurer of one of the leading Boot and Shoe Workers' Unions writes as follows:

"If trades schools are established for the purpose of teaching any one subdivision of any of the crafts thereby turning out a workman proficient in one subdivision in a short term in the trade school, there would soon be created a great surplus of labor in the best paid branches of the various crafts, as naturally such branches would attract the students more than the branches where the wages are already low.

"This would have the effect of tearing down the higher standards which have been maintained at great efforts. I believe that the incentive which prompts many employers to encourage the trade school theory is the same that prompts them to indorse unlimited immigration so that labor may be available in quantity.

"Trade unionists are criticised frequently because of their supposed opposition to trade schools. I find that the best way to meet this criticism is to set up the argument that we are opposed to trade schools such as have been conducted as private enterprises, wherein workers have been given an opportunity to learn a given branch upon the payment of a certain fixed fee, under which conditions the promoter of the school finds his interests best served in sending afloat a half-baked mechanic from whom he has collected a tuition fee, thereby making an opening for another aspirant having the necessary fee to pay for the technical training which he does not receive."

The General President of one of the leading metal trades writes me as follows:

"The intention of this industrial education today by the employers is for the purpose of abolishing the apprenticeship system. We find that they try to turn out mechanics of our trade in some trades schools. The young man thinks when he gets out that he has the trade, but he has to learn same from practical experience, but the education he has acquired is of benefit to him. Personally, I think that a technical education is a good thing for all, but there is no doubt as to the policy of the employers in their advocating trade schools for industrial education; that they are trying to make specialists, or, in other words, they are trying to create a condition where handy men will be supposed to do mechanics' work. This we know they can not bring about, as it is necessary to have the practical experience. Any of the graduates who have expected to learn our trade in a school, and who have gone to work at that trade, are little better than the regular apprentices going into a shop. He has the advantage, however, of some education, but in most cases it is necessary for him

to serve an apprenticeship before he understands our trade, let alone to become a finished workman."

The General Secretary-Treasurer of one of the leading organizations engaged in the glass industry working industry writes me as follows:

"I feel convinced the real purpose, and one carefully concealed from the general public, in those trades in which industrial education is being advocated by employers, and especially by employers' associations, is to flood the market with 90-day tradesmen, who, anxious to complete their trade, will offer themselves for employment at less than union rates of wages, and by the competition for skilled employment thus created, prevent further wage increases, and perhaps in the better paid trades reduce established rates. It is hard for me to believe in the honesty of purpose of employers who have bitterly and persistently assailed trade unions, because trade unions have shortened the work-day and increased the wages paid to labor.

"Employers as a class have allowed but little sentiment to filter into their business transactions, and as they treat labor as a commodity, it seems reasonable to suppose when they wish to increase the quantity of that commodity in given industries their purpose is not altruistic in any sense of the word."

The General Secretary-Treasurer of one of the leading organizations of labor engaged in the printing industry writes me as follows:

"Our organization has always opposed schools having for their principal object the exploitation of persons desiring to learn our trade and the advancing of the financial interests of those operating these schools. We have not, however, experienced much trouble with them until our eight-hour fight begun. The Typothetae then established schools of this character in the offices of some of its members in the larger cities. These schools have caused us some little trouble, but the efforts of the Typothetae to flood the market with men from them have not been successful.

"Recognizing the need of a more thorough education of apprentices at our trade, and the improvement of the journeymen members of the organization, the International, at its last convention, provided for the appointment of a commission to devise ways and means to bring the reforms just mentioned."

The General President of one of the leading organizations of labor engaged in the tobacco industry writes me as follows:

"Concerning industrial schools, personally I am not opposed to what is known as 'Manual Training,' as taught in some of our schools, but am very much opposed to industrial schools founded for the purpose of teaching—or trying to teach—young men a trade. In nine cases out of ten they are a fraud; they rob the student and turn him out a half-baked mechanic. We have several of these schools in New York City, one or two in Boston, and one in Chicago."

The General Secretary-Treasurer of one of the leading organizations of labor engaged in the building trades writes me as follows:

"It is generally believed that organized labor is opposed to the apprenticeship system. How this belief came about it is hard to say, but nevertheless it is a fact. We are found fault with because the American boy has neither an opportunity nor a chance to learn a trade. Certain employers' organizations, manufacturers' associations, and so-called philanthropists bewail and lament the stand trades unions have taken on this important question. They say it is wrong, unjust, unfair and un-American to prevent a boy learning a trade, and so say we. They cry out that this evil must be stopped; so say we. They propose to remedy this matter by establishing trade schools where the theories of the trade are taught within a given time; say from three to five months. From these trade schools they expect to bring forth the mechanics of the future; a very laudable idea and a very good act on their part. But can they do it? Are they honest in their undertakings and intentions? Let us see.

"It takes more than theory to make a mechanic. It takes practical, hard work, careful training, time and experience, and continual perseverance. It takes adaptability on the part of the boy. It takes a determined will to master the intricacies of any trade. If not possessed of these qualities the boy will never amount to much, can never do a good job, and will always be a botch. The average employer does not care very much whether the American boy learns a trade or not. All he wants is to have his work done in the quickest manner possible and at the cheapest price. It seems that quantity counts these days instead of quality. In times of strikes it is very handy for the employer to fall back on the trade schools in order to replenish his working force, and in this

manner show the world that he can conduct his business in his own way without interference from any one, and especially from the members of organized labor. This is the only reason why they favor and support trade schools. The fact is, the bosses nowadays do not want apprentices. They are too much trouble and annoyance. They do not want to be tied up with them or with trade unions in any shape or form. They want to be free to hire whom they please, work them as they please, pay them what they please, and discharge them when they please. All this rant and bosh about trade unions opposing the American boy in learning a trade is but playing to the galleries and to public sentiment in order to throw odium on the organized labor movement of our country."

The General President of one of the leading organizations of labor in the book and job industry writes me as follows:

"Our experience in matters of industrial education leads us to believe that the best interests of the wage-earners are served by confining industrial education entirely to the technical side of the question. The many trades schools at which some little practical work is done, teaching a small part of a good trade, is but a waste of good time, and defeats the object intended."

One of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, high up in the official family of that organization, writes me as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor draws the line between manual training classes in the curriculum of technical scientific schools. It gives boys an opportunity to learn the use of tools. This position is taken as an offset to the 'trade schools' which turn out the 'botches,' and which are indeed the nurseries for not only poor workmen, but workmen who become 'unfair' to the interests of labor, and who are a detriment to their own advancement and the advancement of all."

It might be inferred that those whom I have quoted are prejudiced against the industrial and trades schools proposition because of their association with organized labor, but my knowledge of these gentlemen is such that I know they are deeply interested in the question of proper education for the young men of our country, and are all anxious that the boys should have a proper opportunity to learn trades.

Summing up the whole question of industrial education as it is supposed to apply to the young men, I am firmly convinced that every precaution should be taken concerning such schools to the end that young men will not be induced or led to believe that after serving a few months, or a year if you will, in an industrial or trades school, by securing certificates, they are permitted or even warranted in going into the industrial field seeking employment as mechanics, against the best interests of those who have served a reasonable or legal apprenticeship. To avoid this danger and with views of securing the highest skill and to perpetuate the supremacy of the American mechanic, I believe that the best means to be adopted for the purpose of more thoroughly educating the young mechanic is for employers operating large factories and workshops to establish schools in connection therewith, so that the young men will have an opportunity of spending an hour or two each day in securing the necessary technical education in addition to the practical experience they are securing while serving their legitimate apprenticeship. The plan as outlined by Mr. Deems, of the New York Central Railroad Lines, strikes me as being a most thorough and practical one; it might be successfully followed with profit by all interested in this subject.

"Enjoying more comforts, happier homes, the children on the playground with smiling faces, getting them the education they should have, and is so necessary to make them good American citizens—by doing thus, making this world of ours what it should be—grander and greater. Yes, let us bend our energies to a longer, wider, deeper extent than we have in the past to bring about these conditions." —William D. Huber, President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Work has been resumed in the Bessemer department of the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown, Pa., giving employment to 2000 men.



### DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke\* 2853.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

**Bakers**, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Elintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headqrs., room 408.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

**Bay and River Steamboatmen**—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

**Boilermakers' No. 25**—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 3d Sundays, 2015 Stockton.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

**Boat Builders**—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

**Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

**Cloth Casket Workers**—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Commercial Telegraphers**—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

**Freight Handlers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Grocery Clerks**—Meet every Thursday, 9 p. m., 1422 Steiner.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

**Horseshoers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Jewelry Workers**—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

**Machinists**, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

**Machine Hands**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Mallers**—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Molders Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Mailers**—Elintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Post Office Clerks**—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Photo Engravers**, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie St.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie St.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees**, Division No. 205—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Construction Workers**—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Ship Painters**, No. 986—Headqrs, 924 Natoma.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

**Tanners**—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

**Tailors (Journeymen)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

**Telephone Operators**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Theatrical Stage Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

**Will J. French, Secy.**; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

**Undertakers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the National Window Glass Workers, held in Cleveland, Ohio, last Saturday night, it was decided to fight the recent decision of Judge Phillips in Common Pleas Court which resulted in the dissolution of the old union, the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, of which the National Window Glass Workers are the successors. It was stated by President A. J. Faulkner that funds for carrying the fight to the higher courts had been donated by organized labor. The fight, he said, would be waged upon the theory that the decision was a blow at organized labor. Judge Phillips dissolved the union upon the ground that its principles were in restraint of trade.

When President Mitchell took the helm in 1898 there were, constructively, 57,000 members out of 225,000 miners. Really there were but a little over 33,000 members. Today there are 412,000 members. Then the coal output amounted to 275,000,000 tons per year. They said then the coal business was overdone. In 1907 there were 455,000,000 tons produced, and still a "fuel famine" existed. Out of the twenty-four coal producing States twenty-one of them have contracts with the United Mine Workers. In each and every one of those twenty-one States an almost complete harmony exists.—*Mine Workers' Journal*.

### HALL FOR RENT.

Union Hall in the Labor Temple is now vacant every Tuesday evening and on the first and third Mondays. The hall will seat about 250 people.

### A. F. OF L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

#### Food and Kindred Products.

**Bread**.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.

**Cigars**.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars; Rosenthal Company, New York City, manufacturers of the Bill Dugan, King Alfred, Peiper Heideick, Joe Walcott, Big Bear, Diamond D, El Tiadoro, Jack Dare, Little Alfred, Club House, Our Bob, 1105 Royal Arcanum cigars.

**Flour**.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Groceries**.—James Butler, New York City.

**Meat**.—Jones Lamb Company, Baltimore, Md.

**Tobacco**.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

**Whiskey**.—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

#### Clothing.

**Clothing**.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kupperheller & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Saks & Co., Washington, D. C., New York City and Indianapolis, Ind.

**Corsets**.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

**Gloves**.—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

**Hats**.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Shirts and Collars**.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

#### Printing and Publications.

**Bookbinders**.—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Printing**.—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer; Philadelphia Bulletin.

#### Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.

**Pottery and Brick**.—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning, Brick, Tile and Terra Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

**Cement**.—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

#### Machinery and Building.

**General Hardware**.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company; Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.

**Iron and Steel**.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

**Stoves**.—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

#### Wood and Furniture.

**Bags**.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La. branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

**Brooms and Busters**.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

**Fibre Ware**.—Indurated Fibre Ware Company, Lockport, N. Y.

**Furniture**.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

**Gold Beaters**.—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskoll, Boston, Mass.

**Lumber**.—Reinie Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Grays Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

**Leather**.—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

**Rubber**.—Lambertville Rubber Company, Lambertville, N. J.

**Wall Paper**.—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Wagons**.—The Hickman-Ebbert Company, Owensboro, Ky.; Owensboro Wagon Company, Owensboro, Ky.; F. A. Ames Company, Owensboro, Ky.

**Watches**.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

**Wire Cloth**.—Thos. E. Gleason, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

#### Miscellaneous.

**Bill Posters**.—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

**Hotels**.—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

**Railways**.—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

**Telegraphy**.—Western Union Telegraph Company and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
 (52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.  
 (164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.  
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
 (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento  
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian),  
 643 Stevenson.  
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513½ Octavia.  
 (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.  
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.  
 (165) Brown, E. A., 2346 Mission.  
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.  
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.  
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
 (175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.  
 (8) Bulletin, The, 767 Market.  
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and  
 Commercial.  
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.  
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.  
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.  
 (90) Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.  
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.  
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.  
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.  
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.  
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
 (173) Empire Advertising Co., Bay and Taylor.  
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.  
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
 (178) Faisst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.  
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.  
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 234 Thirteenth.  
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacra-  
 mento.  
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.  
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.  
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.  
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.  
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 330 Jackson.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
 (167) International Press, 3341 Eighteenth.  
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
 (176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.  
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.  
 (50) Latham & Waterman, 510 Clay.  
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.  
 (118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.  
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
 (174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.  
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.  
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.  
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.  
 (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.  
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.  
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
 (36) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.  
 (51) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (163) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.  
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.  
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.  
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.  
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 227 Bush.  
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.  
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.  
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.  
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.  
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.

- (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.  
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.  
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
 (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.  
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
 (133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
 (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.  
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial  
 and Battery.  
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth,  
 Oakland.  
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.  
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

## MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

One of the most important New York State laws which went into effect January 1, is relative to the hours of employment of minors. It makes illegal the employment of a minor under 16 years of age in any factory before 8 o'clock in the morning or after 5 o'clock in the evening, or for more than eight hours in any one day, and prohibits the employment of any minor under 18, or of any female, before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 5 o'clock in the evening, or for more than ten hours in any one day, except to make a shorter work day on the last day of the week.

Don't buy the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Delineator* and *Red Book*. They are unfair.

## FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover street.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission street.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A fac simile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the *LABOR CLARION*.

The Union Label is nothing less than the rock of unionism. It is the priceless emblem of organized wage-earners; in fact, it is their refuge, their citadel. The trade unionist who does not insist upon the label being upon that which he purchases fails in the work of advancing the interests of his craft, and may be considered recreant to the principles which have become paramount in every union of wage-earners. What the password is to a secret society member the label is as the symbol of unionism. Union men and women can promote its influence, can make it a potent factor in settling labor disputes, in shortening the hours of a workday, in procuring an advance in wages, and, further, the demand for it will make the employer realize his error if he fails or refuses to put this emblem of union labor upon the product he puts on the market. If the cry, "We want the Union Label," be substantiated with a vigorous boycott on non-label bearing products, union wage-earners will reap as they sow. "The label!" "The label!" "The label!" Let the demand for it be emphatic, earnest, consistent, honest.—Ex.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality tobacco. Union made.

## The Western National Bank

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

### Condition at the Close of Business, Feb. 14, 1908

## RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts .....	\$1,670,343.86
United States Bonds to secure Circulation .....	1,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits .....	1,000,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures .....	30,000.00
U. S. and other Bonds .....	\$903,412.86
Cash, Sight Exchange and with U. S. Treasurer .....	587,618.14
	<hr/> \$1,491,031.00
	<hr/> \$5,191,374.86

## LIABILITIES

Capital Stock .....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....	162,350.84
National Bank Circulating Notes .....	999,997.50
U. S. Deposits .....	1,000,000.00
Clearing House Account .....	\$295,107.00
Bank Deposits .....	62,514.11
Individual Deposits .....	1,671,405.41
	<hr/> \$2,029,026.52
	<hr/> \$5,191,374.86



### THE UNION SHOP.

Despite the fiercest antagonism of the ignorant and sordid, it is gratifying to know that agreements of unions with employers have been extended, and with them the necessary "union shop" as the best and most effective means to protect and advance the interests of labor as well as faithfully to carry the agreements into effect.

A trade agreement is not always necessarily a written agreement; indeed, more often it is a verbal or oral agreement entered into between unions and employers, depending for its fulfillment upon the good faith of both. Our movement has to contend with the most vicious, greedy and ignorant of the employers upon the proposition of the trade agreement. It also has the opposition of the shortsighted as well as of that malicious element which hides behind a pretended friendship for labor, and yet attacks, denounces and misrepresents every effort made by the working people of our country when they, through their natural organization, the trade union movement, undertake any action for the protection of their rights and interests and the betterment of their condition.

In modern industry, if an individual workman enters into an agreement with an employer, unquestionably under such circumstances he is, by his very helpless condition, not a free agent, but he must accept whatever conditions the employer may impose.

The loss of individuality and power of the workman under modern industrial development is regained by all using their collective power in association, organization, union and federation. A well-organized union with ample means, with the spirit of the men aroused to their individual and collective rights, has the influence and power to compel fair and reasonable consideration and concession to the demands upon which the organized entity of workmen insist.

A strike is a cessation of industry. It is a declaration in itself that the conditions of employment are unsatisfactory, and that new conditions are demanded as a consideration upon which industry shall be resumed.

The termination of a strike is the written or verbal agreement to which I have referred.

Agreements are also reached, and in an overwhelming number of cases, without either a cessation of work or a strike.

With that portion of the employers hostile to the union shop and to the trade agreement, we shall have little or no difficulty in successfully contending. The other elements of antagonism to which I have referred, despite their hypocritical pretensions and their guerilla and cowardly efforts to destroy our movement, we shall overcome. With our mistaken fellow-workers we can bide our time, which makes more converts than reason, that they will ally themselves with our great movement and participate in the splendid advantages which it affords.

With some regret have I heard several men in our movement repeating the false designation of the union shop, as the opponents to our movement call it, the "closed shop." Those who are hostile to labor cunningly employ the term "closed shop" for a union shop because of the general antipathy which is ordinarily felt toward anything being closed, and with the specious plea that the so-called "open shop" must necessarily be the opportunity for freedom. As a matter of fact, you and I and any intelligent observer, know that the union shop is open to all workmen who perform their duty, and that they participate in the benefits and advantages of the improved conditions which a union shop affords. The union shop implies also duties and responsibilities. This is incident to and the corollary of all human institutions.

In our country, citizenship implies not only rights and privileges; it also imposes duties and obligations, and from these no good citizen has the right to claim exemption.

On the other hand, the so-called "open shop" is indeed the closed shop, closed to workmen who have

the intelligence and the manhood to realize that they, acting as individuals, can not hope for the redress of a wrong or the attainment of a right. Men who understand their duty to themselves and their fellows, unite and associate for the betterment of their conditions and to secure the right and the justice which are so essentially theirs. We have the right to expect that our friends, and particularly our own men, shall speak of the union shop by its proper name. We shall persistently contend for it; we shall achieve it.—*Samuel Gompers.*

A committee of twenty-five railroad men, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, Railway Trainmen, Railroad Conductors and Railway Telegraphers, met at New York on February 21, to take action as to the reported reduction of wages by railroads in the country. President Newman of the New York Central sent a communication to the meeting to the effect that no reduction of wages on the Central or allied lines is contemplated.

President Roosevelt on February 15th approved an order reducing the price of composition to be charged by the Government Printing Office from \$1.20 to 80 cents an hour for hand composition, and from \$1.80 an hour to 80 cents per thousand ems for machine composition.

The Gallinger Child Labor bill, which applies only to the District of Columbia, was ordered favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on February 15th. The bill prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14 years.

The cotton mills of the Boston Manufacturing Company at Waltham, Mass., hereafter will be closed on Fridays and Saturdays, a reduction in the working time from fifty-eight to forty-two hours a week. Nine hundred hands are affected.

E. H. Harriman recently announced that the managers of railroads are not contemplating a reduction of the wages of employes, but are more concerned with promoting policies which will restore confidence.

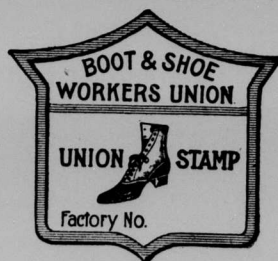
In order to carry on a labor war against the Western Federation of Miners at Fairbanks, Alaska, agents in Portland, Ore., are offering employment to 2000 men at \$5 a day to go to work in the north.

Orders have been issued for starting the No. 1 plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company at Scottdale, Pa., on March 1. The plant employs 500 men.

Room to Let—Newly furnished back parlor; suitable 1 or 2; \$3.50 weekly—414 Haight nr. Fillmore.

**Fredericksburg**  
BEST  
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY  
2,000 DEALERS **WHY?**



### Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union**

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

**PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS** bearing this label are **PERFECT**. They are made by competent mechanics having served



an apprenticeship of **NOT LESS** than **THREE YEARS**.

**THEY COST NO MORE THAN OTHERS.**  
If you desire the best, ask for this Label.

## Germea

FOR

## BREAKFAST

The Johnson-Locke Merc. Co., Agents  
San Francisco

**FRANK BROS.**

THE BIG  
UNION STORE

**1344-1354 Fillmore St.**  
Near Ellis

**C. H. PHILPOTT**

Dealer in General Hardware, Builders' Hardware and Mechanics' Tools  
**893 Mission St. San Francisco**